

tinued to take an interest in the welfare of seamen, particularly in connection with diet, and was an early advocate of the use of condensed water, and of the issue of preserved potatoes. Some years ago it was found that he was suffering from valvular disease of the heart, and he has since lived in retirement, though maintaining his interest in medical and charitable work to the last. He died in his sleep.

A friend writes of him that he was "a man who made no enemies, whom it was a privilege to know, and whom to know was to love. Any scheme for the good of his fellow-creatures was sure of the sympathy and practical help of Dr. Rose. He was a good Churchman, a staunch teetotaler, a true friend, an honest and upright man; and his death creates a void in Chesterfield which it will be difficult to fill."

**JAMES WILLIAMSON, M.D. ST. AND., L.R.C.S. EDIN., L.S.A.** DR. JAMES WILLIAMSON, whose death at the age of 84 is announced, was the son of a Baptist minister of North Shields. After serving a term of apprenticeship he became a medical student at Edinburgh. Before qualifying he went for a cruise as surgeon on a Greenland whaler, which became ice bound in Davis Straits from October 5th, 1835, to February 19th, 1836; the crew were reduced to great straits and twenty-seven died of scurvy. When at last liberated only sixteen hands remained to work the ship to the Orkney Islands. After qualifying in Edinburgh he became Resident-Surgeon to the Dispensary of South Shields, and subsequently Surgeon to the Jarrold Chemical Company—an office which, with a considerable private practice, occupied all his time. In South Shields he was universally respected alike by the public and the profession. About twenty-two years ago his energy and health failed somewhat, and he retired from practice, settling down in Petherton Road, Highbury, London, where he died. In 1897 he celebrated his golden wedding. Mrs. Williamson, three daughters, and two sons—one of whom is Dr. James Mann Williamson, of Ventnor—survive to feel a loss which by care and affection they have done much to postpone.

Dr. Glover, of Highbury, writes to us as follows: "I should like, with your permission, to say a few words about my late and most esteemed master, Dr. Williamson. He was a most honourable example of the general practitioner of his day. He never ceased to take an interest in the profession and in the great revolutions of practice which his great age enabled him to witness. With traces of the old sailor in him, dating from his Arctic adventure, he was in all respects a gentleman. His tastes were classical; his practice was arduous; his prescriptions were practical; his principles were deep and religious. He was born on December 9th—Milton's birthday. Though he did not much affect poetry, he was Miltonic in his Puritanism, his religion being simple in its strong faith and in all the virtues which grow out of such faith. Though a staunch Nonconformist, he was conservative in his religious creed and in his resistance to such views as Darwin's, but on all ordinary subjects he was liberal almost to the degree of being radical. As a friend he was invaluable and unchanging, and, taken for all in all, I do not expect to meet a man more kind, more upright, or more devout."

**WILLIAM STOKES GRIFFITH, M.A., M.B. CANTAB., F.R.C.S. ENG.**

We regret to record the death, at the age of 34, of Dr. Griffith, on November 17th, 1898, at Kimberley, Cape Colony. He was the son of Judge Griffith, who recently retired from the position of county court judge of the Wolverhampton Circuit, and was formerly Attorney-General for Cape Colony before responsible government was granted.

Dr. Griffith entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1882, and graduated with honours in Classics three years later. He received his medical training at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he later held the post House-Surgeon. In 1893 he was appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer of the Royal Free Hospital. It was whilst he held this appointment that he contracted phthisis, the disease which ultimately caused his death. After a voyage to the West Indies and a stay for some months at Falkenstein, he went to the Cape Colony early in 1895, and spent about a year in Aliwal North and in Basutoland, where he held the post of Acting Medical Officer at Quiting. In April, 1896, he went to Kimberley, and shortly

afterwards he obtained the post of Senior House-Surgeon to the hospital, a post he continued to hold till the time of his death. He was also President of the Griqualand West Branch of the British Medical Association.

An original thinker, a clever and hard-working surgeon, a kindhearted and true gentleman, he gained the respect of and endeared himself to doctors, nurses, and patients in the institution to which he was attached, and to all others with whom he came in contact.

**MR. RICHARD FAIRCLOTH, F.R.C.S. Eng.,** one of the oldest members of the profession, died recently at his house in Kensington. He was born in 1810, entered at Guy's Hospital in 1829, and was afterwards apprenticed to Dr. Robertson, of Northampton. He settled at Newmarket, and for many years became the trusted friend and adviser of all the best-known racing men of that time—Admiral Rous, Mr. George Payne, and the Duke of Rutland, the last of whom remained ever a staunch friend. Finding twenty years ago that sciatica unfitted him for hard work, and being possessed of ample means, he retired to Kensington. A courteous, quiet gentleman of the old school, he made many friends, nearly all of whom he survived.

**DR. ROBERT P. HARRIS,** who died at his home in Philadelphia on February 20th at the age of 75, was well known by his contributions to obstetrical and gynaecological literature. He took his doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and became a Resident Physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was the American editor of Playfair's *Midwifery*, and he did much to bring into favour the operations of Cæsarean section and symphysiotomy, on the results of which he collected a large mass of statistics. Dr. Harris was a prolific writer on medical subjects, but was perhaps even better known as a student of horticulture. His delight was in the acclimatisation of vegetables from other countries, and he introduced a number of melons and cucumbers from Italy and elsewhere into the Southern States and California. At the time of his death he was Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

THE death occurred on March 4th, in his 58th year, of Mr. RICHARD WARREN PENDLETON. He was the son of the late Captain Henry Pendleton, of co. Meath. He obtained the diploma of L.R.C.S.I. in 1865, and became M.R.C.P.I. in 1881. He commenced practice in Liverpool, but illness compelled him to go to Port Augusta, South Australia, where he held the appointments of Medical Officer to the Prison and Police, and was Honorary Surgeon to the Port Augusta Hospital. Whilst in South Australia he met with a carriage accident, which seriously affected his spine and permanently impaired his health. He returned to England in 1887, and after undergoing treatment started a medical home at Brighton.

**DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.**—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Mavrogeni Pacha, of Constantinople, First Physician-in-Ordinary to His Majesty the Sultan; Dr. Loir, some time Professor of Toxicology at Strassburg and afterwards in the Faculty of Science of Lyons, of which he was Dean; Dr. Vladimir Vasiljevic Ipjakoff, formerly Lecturer in the University of Moscow; Dr. H. M. Tarnowski, Director of the St. Petersburg Maternity Hospital, and Dr. Charles F. Taylor, of New York, one of the foremost orthopaedic surgeons of the United States.

## ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MILITARY SERVICES.

### THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897; WITH APPENDIX, VOLUME XXXIX.

As in previous years, we have again to speak in the highest terms of this annual official report, which, notwithstanding the complicated nature of the facts to be dealt with, is always not only full, but correct in detail.

*Classification.*—In this volume the revised nomenclature of diseases has been used, but at the same time, certain syno-